

CURSE OF THE PHARAOHS

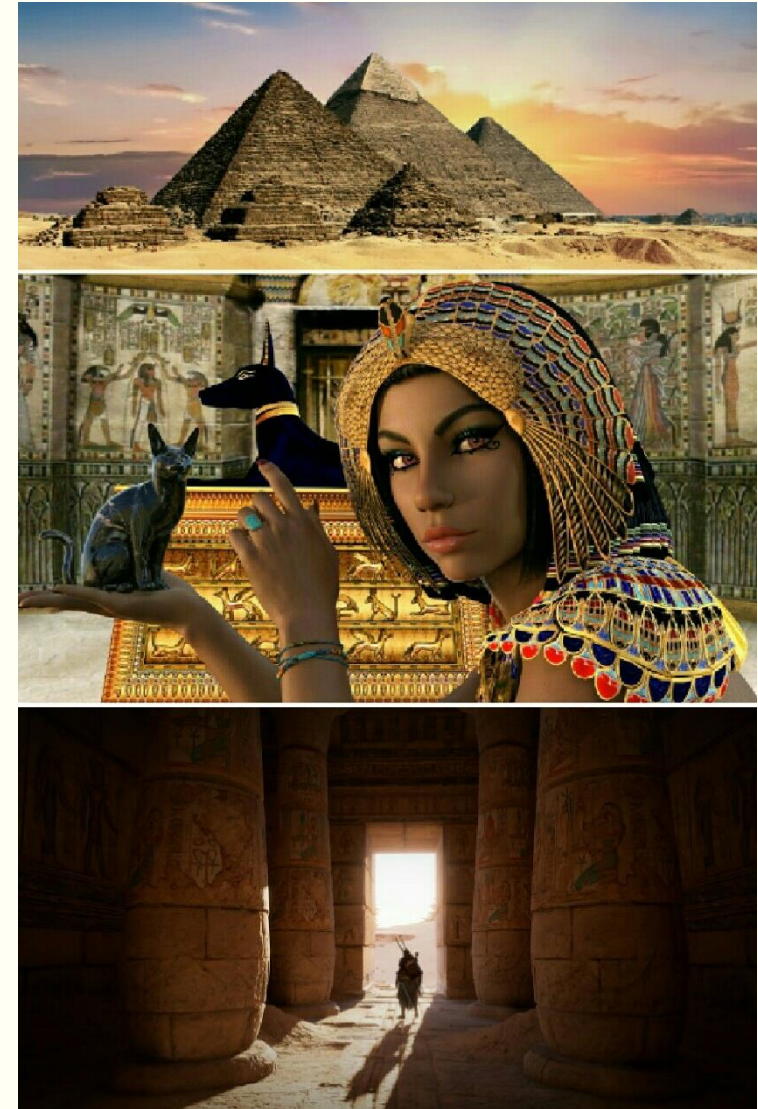
Text: wikipedia

Photos: Anders Dernback , and wikipedia

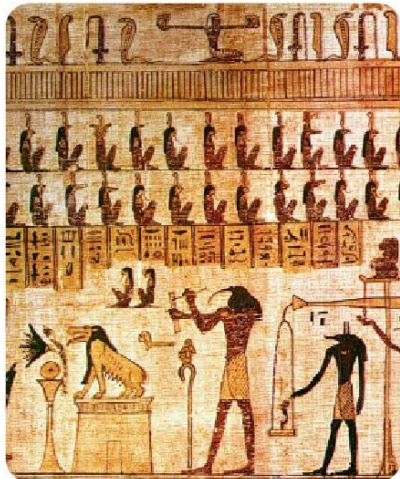
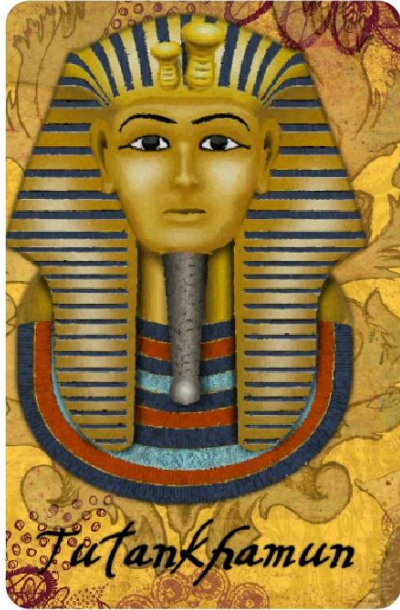


Tutankhamun

Tutankhamun (/ˌtuːtəŋkɑːˈmuːn/;[3] alternatively spelled with Tutenkh-, -amen, -amon) was an Egyptian pharaoh of the 18th dynasty (ruled c. 1332–1323 BC in the conventional chronology), during the period of Egyptian history known as the New Kingdom or sometimes the New Empire Period. He has, since the discovery of his intact tomb, been referred to colloquially as King Tut. His original name, Tutankhaten, means "Living Image of Aten", while Tutankhamun means "Living Image of Amun". In hieroglyphs, the name Tutankhamun was typically written Amen-tut-ankh, because of a scribal custom that placed a divine name at the beginning of a phrase to show appropriate reverence. He is possibly also the Nibhurrereya of the Amarna letters, and likely the 18th dynasty king Rathotis who, according to Manetho, an ancient historian, had reigned for nine years—a figure that conforms with Flavius Josephus's version of Manetho's Epitome



Tutankhamun



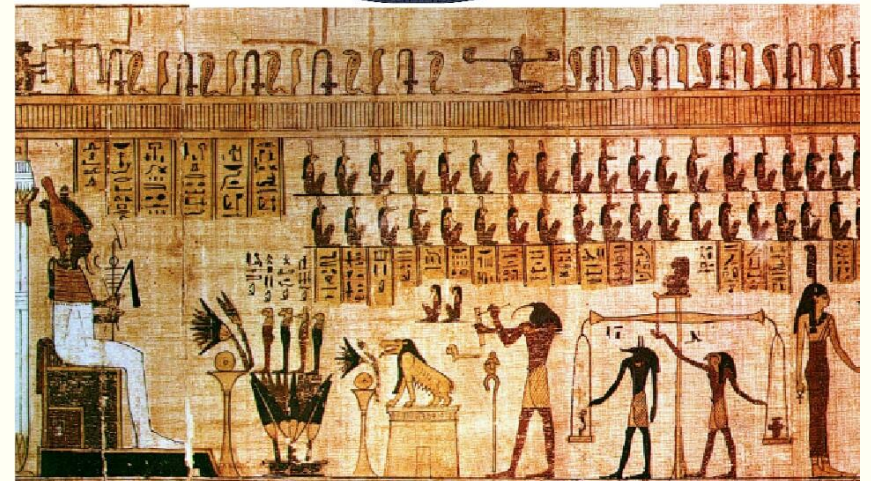
Tutankhamun was the son of Akhenaten (formerly Amenhotep IV) and one of Akhenaten's sisters, or possibly one of his cousins. As a prince, he was known as Tutankhaten. He ascended to the throne in 1333 BC, at the age of nine or ten, taking the throne name Nebkheperure. His wet nurse was a woman called Maia, known from her tomb at Saqqara. His teacher was most likely Sennedjem.



Pectoral belonging to
Tutankhamun,
representing his
prenomen

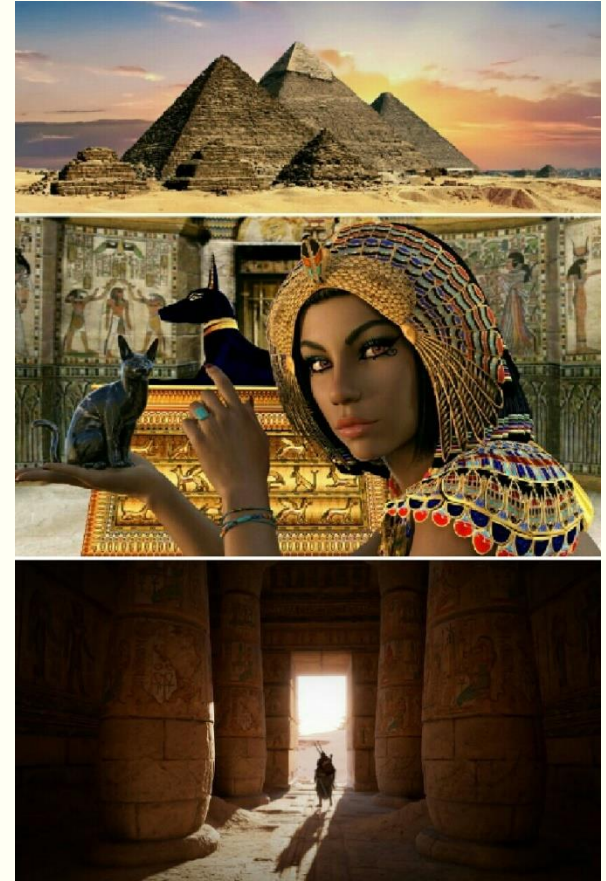
Tutankhamun

When he became king, he married his half-sister, Ankhesenpaaten, who later changed her name to Ankhesenamun. They had two daughters, both stillborn. Computed tomography studies released in 2011 revealed that one daughter was born prematurely at 5–6 months of pregnancy and the other at full-term, 9 months. No evidence was found in either mummy of congenital anomalies or an apparent cause of death.



Genealogy

In 2008, a team began DNA research on Tutankhamun and the mummified remains of other members of his family. The results indicated that his father was Akhenaten, and that his mother was not one of Akhenaten's known wives but one of his father's five sisters. The techniques used in the study, however, have been questioned. The team reported it was over 99.99 percent certain that Amenhotep III was the father of the individual in KV55, who was in turn the father of Tutankhamun. The young king's mother was found through the DNA testing of a mummy designated as 'The Younger Lady' (KV35YL), which was found lying beside Queen Tiye in the alcove of KV35. Her DNA proved that, like his father, she was a child of Amenhotep III and Tiye; thus, Tutankhamun's parents were brother and sister. Queen Tiye held much political influence at court and acted as an adviser to her son after the death of her husband. Some geneticists dispute these findings, however, and "complain that the team used inappropriate analysis technique



Death

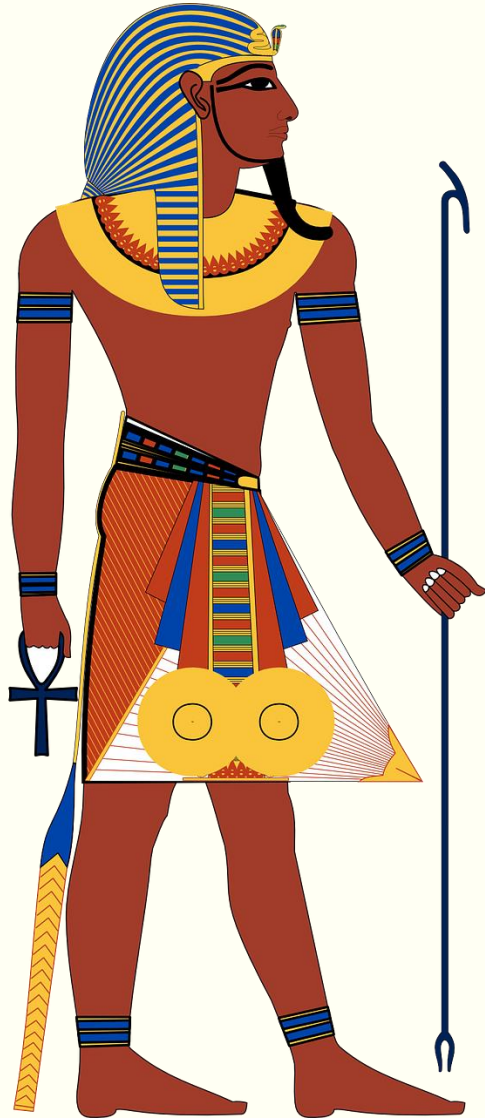
There are no surviving records of Tutankhamun's final days. What caused Tutankhamun's death has been the subject of considerable debate. Major studies have been conducted in an effort to establish the cause of death. There is some evidence, advanced by Harvard microbiologist Ralph Mitchell, that his burial may have been hurried. Mitchell reported that dark brown splotches on the decorated walls of Tutankhamun's burial chamber suggested that he had been entombed even before the paint had a chance to dry

Tutankhamun was buried in a tomb that was unusually small considering his status. His death may have occurred unexpectedly, before the completion of a grander royal tomb, so that his mummy was buried in a tomb intended for someone else. This would preserve the observance of the customary 70 days between death and burial

Tutankhamun's chest
now in the Cairo
Museum



Curse of the pharaohs



The curse of the pharaohs is an alleged curse believed by some to be cast upon any person who disturbs the mummy of an Ancient Egyptian person, especially a pharaoh. This curse, which does not differentiate between thieves and archaeologists, allegedly can cause bad luck, illness or death. Since the mid-20th century, many authors and documentaries have argued that the curse is 'real' in the sense of being caused by scientifically explicable causes such as bacteria or radiation. However, the modern origins of Egyptian mummy curse tales, their development primarily in European cultures, the shift from magic to science to explain curses, and their changing uses—from condemning disturbance of the dead to entertaining horror film audiences—suggest that Egyptian curses are primarily a cultural, not exclusively scientific, phenomenon.

There are occasional instances of genuine ancient curses appearing

There are occasional instances of genuine ancient curses appearing inside or on the façade of a tomb, as in the case of the mastaba of Khentika Ikhekhi of the 6th dynasty at Saqqara. These appear to be directed towards the ka priests to protect the tomb carefully and preserve its ritual purity rather than as a warning for potential robbers. There had been stories of curses going back to the 19th century, but they multiplied after Howard Carter's discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamun. Despite popular misconceptions, no curse was actually found inscribed in the Pharaoh's tomb. The evidence for curses relating to King Tutankhamun is considered to be so meager that Donald B. Redford viewed it as "unadulterated clap trap

Tomb curses

Curses relating to tombs are extremely rare, possibly because the idea of such desecration was unthinkable and even dangerous to record in writing. They most frequently occur in private tombs of the Old Kingdom era. The tomb of Ankhtifi (9–10th dynasty) contains the warning: "any ruler who... shall do evil or wickedness to this coffin... may Hemen ([a local deity]) not accept any goods he offers, and may his heir not inherit". The tomb of Khentika Ikhekhi (9–10th dynasty) contains an inscription: "As for all men who shall enter this my tomb... impure... there will be judgment... an end shall be made for him... I shall seize his neck like a bird... I shall cast the fear of myself into him".

Curses after the Old Kingdom era are less common though more severe, sometimes invoking the ire of Thoth or the destruction of Sekhmet. Zahi Hawass quotes an example of a curse: "Cursed be those who disturb the rest of a Pharaoh. They that shall break the seal of this tomb shall meet death by a disease that no doctor can diagnose

Opening of King Tutankhamun's tomb

The belief in a curse was brought to many people's attention due to the deaths of a few members of Howard Carter's team and other prominent visitors to the tomb shortly thereafter. Carter's team opened the tomb of Tutankhamun (KV62) in 1922, launching the modern era of Egyptology.

The famous Egyptologist James Henry Breasted worked with Carter soon after the first opening of the tomb. He reported how Carter sent a messenger on an errand to his house. On approaching his home the messenger thought he heard a "faint, almost human cry". Upon reaching the entrance he saw the bird cage occupied by a cobra, the symbol of Egyptian monarchy. Carter's canary had died in its mouth and this fueled local rumors of a curse. Arthur Weigall, a previous Inspector-General of Antiquities to the Egyptian Government, reported that this was interpreted as Carter's house being broken into by the Royal Cobra, the same as that worn on the King's head to strike enemies (see Uraeus), on the very day the King's tomb was being broken into.[10] An account of the incident was reported by The New York Times on 22 December 1922.

George Herbert, 5th Earl of Carnarvon

The first of the mysterious deaths was that of Lord Carnarvon. He had been bitten by a mosquito, and later slashed the bite accidentally while shaving. It became infected and blood poisoning resulted. Two weeks before Carnarvon died, Marie Corelli wrote an imaginative letter that was published in the New York World magazine, in which she quoted an obscure book that confidently asserted that "dire punishment" would follow any intrusion into a sealed tomb. A media frenzy followed, with reports that a curse had been found in the King's tomb, though this was untrue. The superstitious Benito Mussolini, who had once accepted an Egyptian mummy as a gift, ordered its immediate removal from the Palazzo Chigi



Mervyn Herbert

The Honourable Mervyn Robert Howard Molyneux Herbert (December 1882 – 26 May 1929) of Tetton, Kingston St Mary in Somerset, was a career diplomat and a first-class cricket player.

He was reported in the New York Times as having died at the British Embassy in Rome of "malarial pneumonia". The Times of London reported that he was passing through Rome on his way home from Albania, where his family had extensive interests, and caught malaria that turned to pneumonia.

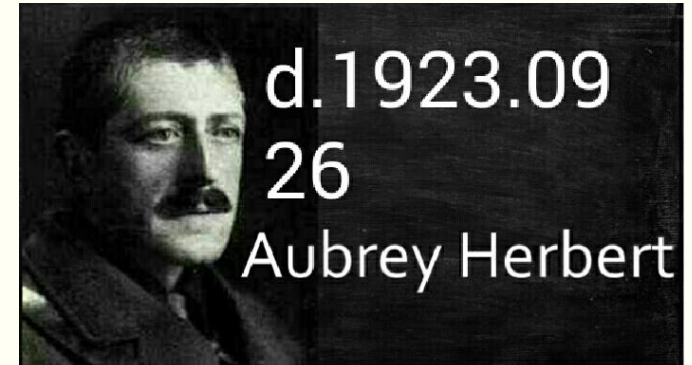


Mervyn Herbert half brother to L.Carnarvons died, 1929, May, 26.
Pneumonia

Lee Stack – Aubrey Herbert – Howard Carter

Lee Stack:

Major-General Sir Lee Oliver Fitzmaurice Stack, GBE, CMG (15 May 1868 – 19 November 1924) was a British army officer and Governor-General of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. On 19 November 1924, he was shot and assassinated while driving through Cairo



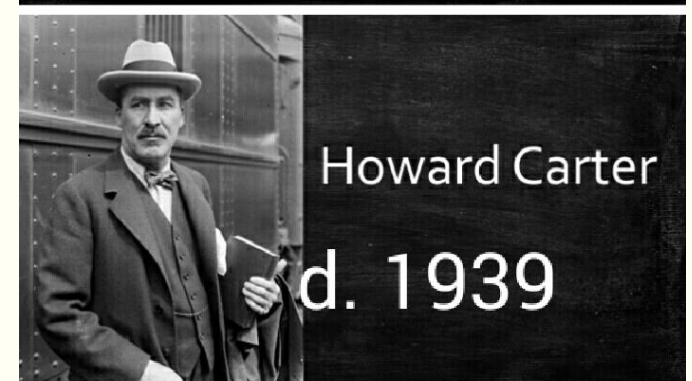
Aubrey Herbert:

The famous Egyptologist who discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun, who predeceased him by five months, by legend due to the Curse of the pharaohs. He suffered during most of his life from poor eyesight and was almost blind by his early 40's.



Howard Carter:

Howard Carter (9 May 1874 – 2 March 1939) was a British archaeologist and Egyptologist who became world-famous after discovering the intact tomb (designated KV62) of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh,



Arthur Cruttenden Mace

Arthur Cruttenden Mace (17 July 1874 – 6 April 1928) was a Tasmanian-born British Egyptologist.

A student and cousin of W. M. Flinders Petrie, Mace began his career excavating for Petrie at Dendera, Hiw and Abydos, then excavated with George A. Reisner at Giza and Naga el-Deir. Examples of his finds are in many museums in the United Kingdom. In 1901 he became Assistant Curator of Egyptian Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

He was a member of Howard Carter's team during the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb (KV62) in 1922, and provided an invaluable help to Carter during both the excavations and the drafting of the first volume of *The Tomb of Tut.ankh. Amen*. In 1924, Mace left Egypt forever for health reasons, and later died in 6 April 1928.



A.C. Mace, died 1928
poison killed him



Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell



Ritchard
Luttrell
Pilkington
Bethell
Died 1930, Feb.
20. Fell out of
a window

Richard Luttrell
Pilkington Bethell, 3rd
Baron Westbury, father
of the above, died on
20 February 1930; he
supposedly threw
himself off his seventh
floor apartment.

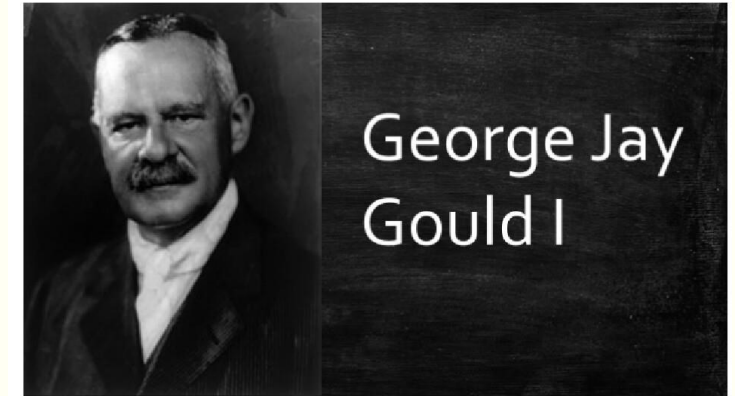
Edgar Steel



Edgar Steel, resp.
of the transport to
British Museum.
Died 1930, Feb.24.
A minor operation
killed him.

George Jay Gould I

George Jay Gould I (February 6, 1864 – May 16, 1923) was a financier and the son of Jay Gould. He was himself a railroad executive, leading both the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (DRGW) and the Western Pacific Railroad. Upon his father's death George inherited the Gould fortune and his father's railroad holdings, including the DRGW and the Missouri Pacific Railroad. While in charge of the DRGW at the turn of the 20th century, he sent surveyors and engineers through California's Feather River canyon to stake out a route for the railroad to reach San Francisco, California. Through legal wranglings led by E. H. Harriman, who at the time led both the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, Gould was forced to set up third-party companies to manage the surveying and construction to disguise his role. The route that Gould's engineers built became the WP mainline.



He died 1923, May, 16
connected to a visit to
the grave.
He got a fever related
diseases. He was a rich
railway owner.

Sir Archibald Douglas-Reid,

Sir Archibald Douglas-Reid, a radiologist who x-rayed Tutankhamun's mummy, died on 15 January 1924 from a mysterious illness.

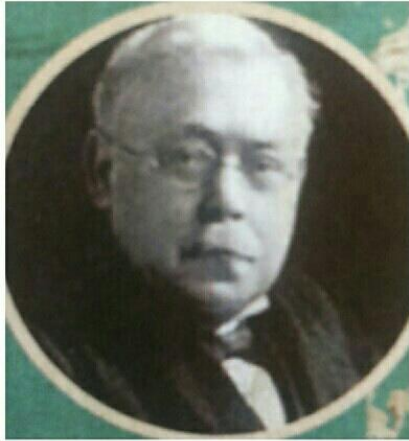


Sir Archibald Douglas Reid.

~~x-ray~~
expert

Died 1924, Jan. 15. at age 53. Onknown deseas.

Sir Ernest Wallis Budge



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Wallis Budge

Chief of British
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dead 1934 nov. 23,
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Raul Loveday



Raul Loveday
23 years old
student

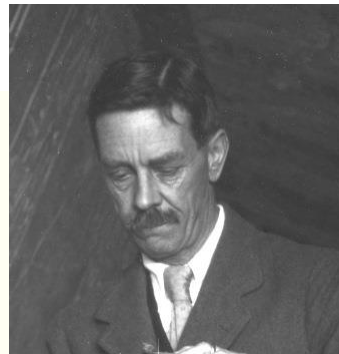
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entered the toomb

Frederick Charles Loveday (commonly known as Raoul Loveday) died on February 16th, 1923 e.v., from drinking contaminated stream water nearby the Abbey of Thelema in Cefalu, Sicily. His was the first Thelemic funeral of the New Aeon, conducted of course by Aleister Crowley, in spite of the fact that he was also very ill at the time.

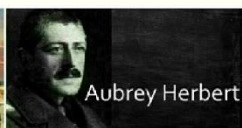
Arthur Cruttenden Mace



Arthur Cruttenden died
1928, April, 6. Arsenic
poisoned.



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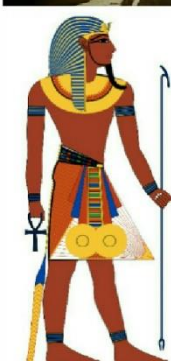
Aubrey Herbert



Sir Lee Oliver Fitzmaurice Stack (1868 – 19 November 1924)



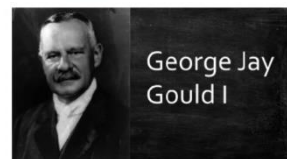
Howard Carter



Edgar Steel, resp. of the transport to British Museum. Died 1930, Feb.24. A minor operation killed him.



Ritchard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell
Died 1930, Feb. 20. Fell out of a window



George Jay Gould I

He died 1923, May, 16 conected to a visit to the grave. He got a fever related diseases. He was a rich railway owner.

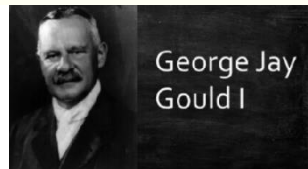


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Prince Ali Kamel Fahmy Bey, 23 years old, killed by gun. Londonv Hotel Savoy, date 1923, july, 10 Killer Marguerite Alibert



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Sir Archibald Douglas Reid. expert X-ray

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Photo Pixabay.com



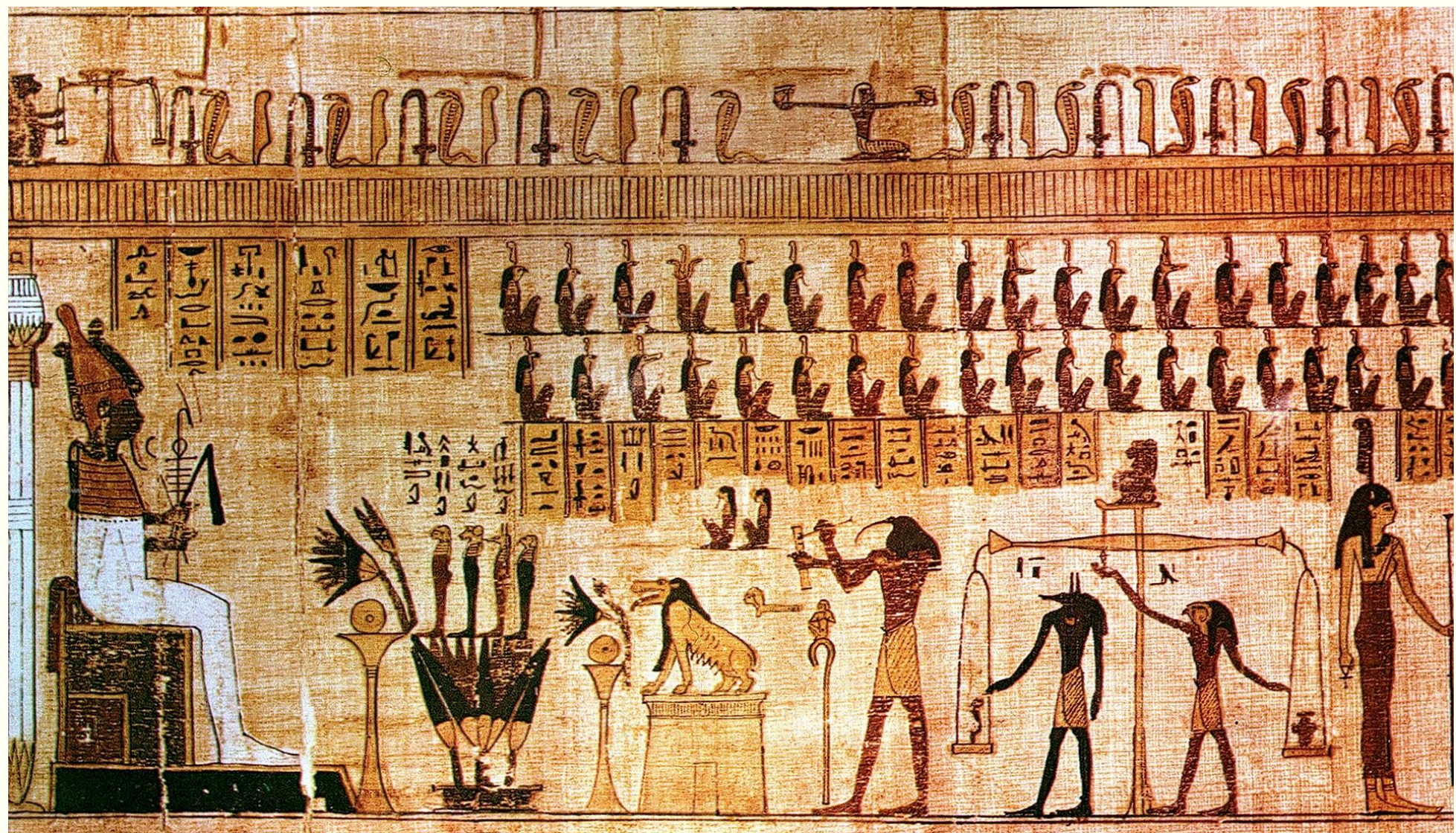


Photo Pixabay.com





Lord Carnarvon, his daughter Lady Evelyn Herbert and Howard Carter at the top of the steps leading to the newly discovered tomb of Tutankhamun, November 1922.

Captain The Hon. Richard Bethell

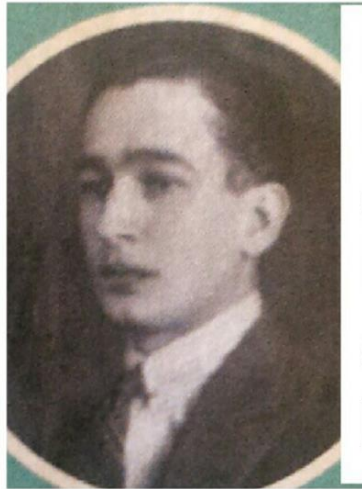
Captain The Hon. Richard Bethell, Carter's personal secretary, died on 15 November 1929: died in bed in a Mayfair club, the victim of a suspected smothering.



Prince Ali Kamel Fahmy Bey



Prince Ali Kamel Fahmy Bey of Egypt died 10 July 1923: shot dead by his wife Marguerite Alibert.



Prince Ali Kamel Fahmy Bey, 23 years old, killed by gun. London Hotel Savoy, date 1923, july, 10
Killer Marguerite Alibert